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SENATE

REPORT
100-367

CORONADO NATIONAL TRAIL STUDY ACT OF 1988

MAY 27 (legislative day, MAY 18), 1988.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1693]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 1693) to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and an amendment to the title and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. On page 1, line 5, strike "1987" and insert "1988".
2. On page 2, line 23, strike "(31)" and insert "(32)".
3. On page 3, lines 3 through 7, strike "section, except that it shall be completed and submitted to the Congress with recommendations as to its suitability for designation not later than one calendar year from the date of enactment of this paragraph." and insert "section.".
4. Amend the title so as to read:

> A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail, and for other purposes.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of S. 1693 is to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail for possible inclusion in the National Trails System.

S313-15

Background and Need

Between 1540 and 1542, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led an expedition from Compostela on the Southwest Coast of Mexico into the American Southwest in search of the legendary Seven Cities of Cibola. His party of approximately 300 Spanish soliders and 1,000 Indian allies and servants marched through the present States of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Along this route Coronado and his troops found Pueblo Indian settlements, including the Zuni villages of western New Mexico and Acoma along the Rico Grande River. Members of the Coronado expedition became the first Europeans to see the Grand Canyon in Arizona, the Palo Duro Canyon in Texas, and many other Southwestern landmarks. The expedition is especially significant because of the discovery of its association with the New World by Columbus and the 500th anniversary of that event will occur in 1992.

S. 1693 would amend the National Trails System Act to direct a study of this important route to determine its suitability for inclusion in the National Trails System.

Legislative History

S. 1693 was introduced by Senator Bingaman on September 17, 1987. A hearing was conducted by the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests on March 24, 1988.

At the business meeting on May 18, 1988, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 1693, as amended, favorably reported.

Committee Recommendations and Tabulation of Votes

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on May 18, 1988, by unanimous vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass S. 1693 if amended, as described herein.

The rollcall vote on reporting the measure was 19 yeas, 0 nays, as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Bumpers*	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Metzenbaum*	
Mr. Melcher	
Mr. Bradley	
Mr. Bingaman	
Mr. Wirth	
Mr. Fowler	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. McClure	
Mr. Hatfield*	
Mr. Weicker*	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Wallop	
Mr. Murkowski	
Mr. Nickles	

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. Hecht	
Mr. Evans	

*Indicates voted by proxy.

Committee Amendments

In consideration of the measure, the Committee adopted several technical and one substantive amendment. The substantive amendment would provide for the trail study to be completed in 3 years instead of 1 as provided in the bill as introduced. Three years is the length of time provided in the National Trails System Act.

Summary of the Measure

S. 1693, as ordered reported, would amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Coronado Trail for study as a potential component of the National Trails System. The route to be studied is that taken by the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado between 1540 and 1542.

The bill would require submission of the study and recommendations to Congress within 3 years of enactment. The bill would also require the Secretary, in conducting the study, to provide for the review of all original Spanish documentation, the continuing search for new primary documentation, and the examination of all information on archaeological sites along the trail.

Cost and Budgetary Considerations

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC, May 27, 1988.

Hon. J. Bennett Johnston, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S. 1693, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail, and for other purposes, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, May 18, 1988.

CBO estimates that the federal government would spend approximately $250,000 for the trail study during fiscal years 1989 and 1990, assuming appropriation of the necessary sums.

Enactment of this bill would not affect the budgets of state and local govenments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

James L. Blum,
Acting Director.

Regulatory Impact Evaluation

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out S. 1693. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of S. 1693, as reported.

Executive Communications

The pertinent legislative report received by the Committee from the Department of the Interior setting forth executive agency recommendations relating to S. 1693 is set forth below:

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, DC May 12, 1988.

Hon. J. Bennett Johnston,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This responds to your request for our views on S. 1693, a bill "To amend the National Trails System Act to provide for a study of the Coronado Trail, and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of S. 1693 if it is amended to extend the study period from one year to three years and eliminate requirements to review specific information during the study.

S. 1693 would amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Coronado Trail for study as a potential component of the National Trails System. The route to be studied is that taken by the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado between 1540 and 1542. The route extends through portions of five states: Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

The bill would require submission of the study and recommendations to Congress within one calendar year of enactment, instead of within three complete fiscal years. The bill would also specifically require the Secretary, in conducting the study, to provide for the review of all original Spanish documentation, the continuing search for new primary documentation, and the examination of all information on archaeological sites along the trail.

We believe it is appropriate to study the route that Coronado followed during is expedition in 1540–42. The expedition is especially significant because of its association with the discovery of the new world by Columbus, and the 500th anniversary of that event will occur in 1992. The expeditions of Coronado in 1540–42 and de Soto in 1539–43 followed the historical discovery by Columbus on behalf of Spain, and are important in understanding early Spanish development in America. We note that the trail would possibly cross four national forests, and we are in agreement with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, that the study would be a cooperative effort where the trail would cross national forest lands.

This study, if authorized, would cost approximately $250,000. We would expect to conduct the work using existing staff and currently budgeted funds. We do not intend to request additional funds to conduct the study.

Congress recently designated the de Soto Trail for study in Public Law 100-187. It, too, would require completion of the study and transmittal of recommendations to Congress within one year, by December 11, 1988. We will not be able to meet that deadline. As we testified on the de Soto legislation, we strongly recommend that the Congress follow the National Trails System Act and allow three complete fiscal years for the study.

In addition, we recommend that the requirements for review of original documentation, continuing search for new primary documentation, and examination of all archaeological sites be deleted from the bill. These are more appropriate as elements of a management plan for the trail which the Trails Act requires be prepared after a trail is designated as part of the National Trails System. These requirements are not needed to determine suitability and feasibility for possible designation.

Enclosed are amendments to effect our recommendations.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. HORN,
Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AMENDMENTS TO S. 1693

1. On page 2, line 23, change "(31)" to "(32)".

This is a technical amendment. Public Law 100-187, approved December 11, 1987, designated the de Soto Trail as paragraph (31) in the list of trails to be studied set forth in section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act.

2. One page 3, line 3, change the comma to a period and strike the remainder of the sentence through the period in line 7.

This amendment strikes the requirement for a one-year study, which is inconsistent with section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act. Adoption of this amendment would reinstate the Trails Act requirement that the study be completed within three complete fiscal years.

3. One page 3, beginning in line 7, strike the sentence ending with the period in line 12.

This amendment strikes specific requirements for the conduct of the study which are unnecessary to make a decision to designate the trail as a component of the National Trails System. Such requirements were not included, for example, in the legislation designating the de Soto Trail for study.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Sente, changes in existing law made by the bill S. 1693, as ordered reported, are shown as follows (existing law pro-

posed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT

AN ACT To establish a national trails system, and for other purposes

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NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORICAL TRAILS

SEC. 5. (a) * * *

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(c) The following routes shall be studied in accordance with the objectives outlined in subsection (b) of this section:

* * * * * * *

(32) Coronado Trail, the approximate route taken by the expedition of the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado between 1540 and 1542, extending through portions of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The study under this paragraph shall be prepared in accordance with subsection (b) of this section. In conducting the study under this paragraph, the Secretary shall provide for (A) the review of all original Spanish documentation on the Coronado Trail, (B) the continuing search for new primary documentation on the trail, and (C) the examination of all information on the archeological sites along the trail.

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